The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 49. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874. NO. 49.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3,'72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon. July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one doo East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 813 Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solleits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C.
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE,
At $50 pe Lot—Three Year Payments!
These lots lie within 300 hundred yards of the new school house in West Huntingdon; fronting 50 feet on Brady street and running back 150 feet to a 20 foot alley.
Also, ground by the Acre, for building purposes, for sale. Inquire of
E. C. SUMMERS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-1y.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

Since the convening of Congress one year ago the nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers—those who expressed their own views, without borrowing, upon the subject, without indulging in theories as to cause of this prostration.

Therefore, I will call your attention only to the fact, and to some plain questions as to which it would seem there should be no disagreement. During this prostration two essential elements of prosperity have been most abundant—labor and capital. Both have been largely unemployed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been attainable at very moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted it has been found in abundance, at cheap rates, compared with what the necessaries and comforts of life could be purchased with the wages demanded.

Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not been denied us. A third might be added, our soil, unequaled within the limits of any contiguous territory, under one nation, for its variety of products to feed and clothe a people, and in the amount of surplus to spare to feed these less favored people.

Therefore, with these facts in view, it seems that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate legislation ignoring the past, and directing in proper channels these great elements of prosperity to any people. Debt abroad is the only element that can, with always a sound currency, enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in the industries and prosperity of our people. A great conflict for national existence made necessary for temporary purposes the raising of large sums of money from whatever source attainable. It made necessary in the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises regarding the necessity of the times, to devise a system of national currency which it proved to be impossible to keep on a par with the recognized currency of the civilized world.

This begot a spirit of speculation, extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving, both directly and indirectly, foreign indebtedness. The currency, being of a fluctuating value, and therefore unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions requiring money, became a subject of speculation in itself. These two causes, however, have involved us in a foreign indebtedness, contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in coin and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted—gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the Government cannot be violated towards its creditors without national disgrace.

Our commerce should be encouraged, American ship building and carrying capacity increased, foreign markets sought for products of the soil and manufactories, to the end that we may be able to pay these debts. When a new market can be created for the sale of our products, either of the soil, the mine or the manufactory, a new means is discovered of utilizing our capital and labor, to the advantage of the whole people.

But in my judgment, the first step towards accomplishing this object is to secure a currency good wherever civilization reigns; one which, becoming superabundant with one people, will find a market with some other; a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, which will give to it its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay, in view, of the pledges of the American Congress when our present legal tender system was adopted.

There should be no delay, certainly no unnecessary delay, in fixing by legeslation a method by which we will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this I invite your special attention. I believe firmly there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to a return to a specie basis.

It is easy to conceive that the debt and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make so-called money abundant until they can throw a portion of their burdens on others, but even these I believe would be disappointed in the result, if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of productive industry is needed by all classes; by none more than holders of property, of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate for realization upon its sale.

But admitting that these two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders to the extent of his liabilities? Than to do this, would it not be safer, for fear of over issues by unscrupulous creditors, to say that all debts and obligations are obliterated in the United States, and now we commerce anew, each possessing all he has at the time free from incumbrance.

These positions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking or honest people. Yet every delay in preparation for final resumption partakes of this dishonesty, and is only harmless in the hope that a convenient time will at last arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges to commerce. It will never come, in my opinion, except by positive action by Congress, or by national disasters; which will destroy, for a time at least, the credit of individuals and the State at large.

A sound currency might be reached by total bankruptcy and discredit of the integrity of the nation and of individuals. I believe it is the duty of Congress at this session to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive industries, start us on a career of prosperity to last for many years, and to save the credit of the nation and of the people. Steps towards the return to a specie basis are great requisites to the devoutly to be sought for end. There are others which I may touch upon hereafter.

A nation dealing in currency below that of specie in value labors under two great disadvantages: First, having no use for the world's acknowledged mediums of exchange—gold and silver—these are driven out of the country, because there is no demand for their use. Second, the medium of exchange in use being of fluctuating value; for after all it is only worth just what it will purchase of gold and silver metals, having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them. A larger margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization.—Interest upon capital must be charged, and risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment added; hence high prices acting as a protection to a foreign producer, who receives nothing in exchange for the products of his skill and labor except a currency good at a staple value the world over.

It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of the existing prostration, for the want of a sound financial system, falls upon the working man, who must, after all, produce the wealth, and the salaried man who superintends and conducts business. The burden falls upon them in two ways. First, by the deprivation of employment; and second, by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries. It is the duty of Congress to devise a method of correcting the evils which are acknowledged to exist, and not mine; but I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me as absolutely necessary to a return to specie payments—the first great requisite in a return to prosperity.

The legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the National Government should be repealed, to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply, however, to payment of salaries by government or other expenditures now provided by law to be paid in currency in the interval pending between the repeal and final resumption.

Provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold as it may become necessary, from time to time, from the date when specie redemption commences. To this might and should be added a revenue sufficiently in excess of expenses to insure an accumulation of gold in the treasury to sustain redemption. I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is attainable, and that if reached by this Congress that the present and future generations will ever greatfully remember it as their deliverer from a thraldom of evil and disgrace. With resumption free banking may be authorized with safety, giving full protection to bill holders, which they have under existing laws.

Indeed I would regard free banking as essential. It would give proper elasticity to the currency. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business, new banks would be started, and in turn banks would wind up their business when it was found that there was a superabundance of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Executive. Congress should make the regulation under which banks may exist, but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject, and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention, that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence submitted herewith between this government and its diplomatic representatives, as also with the representatives of other countries, shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and the most of these countries, and with few exceptions, to which reference is hereafter made, the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted. The notice directed by the resolution of Congress of June 17, 1874, to be given to terminate the convention of July the 17th, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, has been given, and the treaty will accordingly terminate on the 1st day of July, 1875.

This convention secured to certain Belgium vessels entering the ports of the United States exceptional privileges which are not accorded to our own vessels. Other features of the convention have proved satisfactory, and have tended to the cultivation of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse and friendly relations between the two countries. I hope that negotiations which have been invited will result in the celebration of another treaty which may tend to the interest of both countries.

Our relations with China continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of an armed force upon the island of Formossa b the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted, and that the advance of civilization in these empires may not be retarded by a state of war. In consequence of the part taken by certain citizens of the United States in this expedition, our representatives in these countries have been instructed to impress upon the governments of China and Japan the firm intention of this country to maintain strict neutrality in the event of hostilities, and to carefully prevent any infraction of law on the part of our citizens in connection with this subject. I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact, that the great proportion of the Chinese immigrants who have come to our shores do not come voluntarily to make their homes with us and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contract with head men, who own them almost absolutely.

In a worse form does this apply to Chinese women. Hardly a percentage of them perform any honorable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes to the disgrace of the communities where settled and to the great demoralization of the youth of those localities. If this evil practice can be legislated against it will be my pleasure, as well as duty, to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end.

It is hoped that negotiations between the Government of Japan and the treaty powers looking to the further opening of the empire and to the revisal of various restrictions upon trade and travel may soon produce the result desired, which cannot fail to enure to the benefit of all parties. Having on previous occasions submitted to the consideration of Congress the propriety of the release of the Japanese Government from the further payment of the indemnity under the convention of October 22, 1864, and no action had been taken thereon, it became my duty to regard the obligations of the convention as in force, and as the other powers interested had received their proportion of the indemnity in full, the Minister of the United States in Japan has, in behalf of this government, received the remainder of the amount due to the United States under the convention of Simonoseki.

I submit the propriety of applying the income of a part, if not of the whole of this fund, to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men, to be under obligations to serve the government for a specified time as interpreters at the legation and the consulates in Japan. A limited number of Japanese youths might at the same time be educated in our own vernacular, and mutual benefits would result to both governments.

The importance of having our own citizens competent and familiar with the language of Japan, and to act as interpreters and in other capacities connected with the Legation and the Consulates in that country, cannot readily be overestimated.

The amount awarded to the Government of Great Britain by the mixed commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, in the settlement of claims of British subjects arising from acts committted between April 13, 1861, and April 9. 1865, became payable. under the terms of the treaty, within the past year, and was paid upon the 21st day of September, 1874.

In this connection I renew my recommendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress that an especial court be created to hear and determine all claims of aliens against the United States, arising from acts committed against their persons and property during the insurrection. It appears equitable that opportunity should be offered to citizens of other States to present their claims as well as to those British subjects, whose claims were not admissible under the late commission, to the final decision of some competent tribunal.

To this end I recommend the necessary legislation to organize a court to dispose of all claims of aliens of the nature referred to in an equitable and satisfactory manner, and to relieve Congress and the departments from the consideration of these questions. The legislation necessary to extend to the colony of New Foundland certain articles of the treaty of Washington of the 8th day of May, 1874, having been had, a protocol to that effect was signed, in behalf of the United States and of Great Britain, on the 28th day of May last, and was duly proclaimed on the following day. A copy of the proclamation is submitted herewith.

A copy of the report of the commissioner appointed under the act of March 19, 1872, for surveying and marking the boundry between the United States and the British possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains, is herewith transmitted. I am happy to announce that the field work of the commissioner has been completed, and the entire line, from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains, has been run and marked upon the surface of the earth. It is believed that the amount remaining unexpended of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress will be sufficient to complete the office work.

I recommed that the authority of Congress be given to the use of the unexpended appropriation in the completion of the work of the commission in making and preparing the necessary maps. The court known as the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, created by an act of Congress of the last session, has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid. It has been deemed advisable to exercise the discretion conferred upon the executive at the last session, by accepting the conditions required by the government of Turkey for the privilege of allowing citizens of the United States to hold real estate in the former country, and by assenting to a certain change of jurisdiction of the court in question. A copy of the proclamation on these subjects is herewith communicated.

There has been no material change in our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, which were formerly under the dominion of Spain. Marauders on the frontier, between Mexico and Texas, will frequently take place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter.

The difficulty of checking such trespasses along the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often fordable, is obvious. It is hoped that the efforts of the Government will be seconded by those of Mexico to the effectual suppression of wrong.

From a report upon the condition of the business before the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission, made by the agent on the part of the United States, and dated Octorber 28, 1874, it appears that of the 1017 claims, filed on the part of citizens of the United States, four hundred and eighty three had been finally decided, and seventy-five were in the hands of the umpire, leaving four hundred and sixty-two to be disposed of, and of the nine hundred and ninety-eight claims filed against the United States. seven hundred and twenty-six had been finally decided, one was before the umpire, and two hundred and seventy-one remained to be disposed of Since the date of such report, other claims have been disposed of, reducing somewhat the number still pending, and others have been passed upon by the arbitrators It has become apparent, in view of these figures, and of the fact that the work devolving on the umpire is particularly laborious, that the commission would be unable to dispose of the entire number of claims pending prior to the first day of February, 1875, the date fixed for its expiration. Negotiations are pending looking to the securing of the results of the decisions which have been reached, and to a further extension of the commission for a limited time, which it is confidently hoped will suffice to bring all the business now before it to a final close.

The strife in the Argentine Republic is to be deplored, both on account of the parties thereto, and from the probable effects on the interests of those engaged in the trade to that quarter, of whom the United States are among the principal. As yet, so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our neutrality rights, which as well as our duties in that respect it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe. It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the government of Venezuela on account of awards in favor of citizens of the United States. Hopes have been entertained that if that Republic could escape both foreign and civil war for a few years, its great natural resources would enable it to honor its obligation. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that Republic. This may be taken advantage of as another reason to delay the payment of the loss of our citizens.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of contingent forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of strife give the insurrection a significance which cannot be denied. Its duration and the tenacity of its advance together with the absence of manifested power of suppression on the part of Spain cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other powers a matter of self necessity.

I had confidently hoped at this time to be able to announce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this Government and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been protracted. The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy, and must be accepted as perhaps a cause of some delay. An early settlement in part, at least, of the questions between the governments is hoped for. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer a future and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing laws with reference to expatriation and the election of nationality. Formerly, amid conflicting opinons and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to citizens of the United States. Congress, by the act of the 27th of July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this Government. Notwithstanding which assertion, and the necessity of a formal application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work expatriation, or when a citizen shall be deemed to have renounced or to have lost his citizenship.

The importance of such definition is obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend their aid and the protection of the United States government to persons, concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least a question. In some cases the provisions of the treaties furnish some guide. In others it seems as if left to the person claiming the benefit of citizenship, while living in a foreign country, contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without intention at any time to return and undertake those duties.

To use the claims of citizenship of the United States simply as a shield from performance of the obligations of a citizen elsewhere, the status of children born of American parents residing in a foreign country, of American women who have been married to aliens, of American citizens residing abroad, where such question is not regulated by treaty, are all questions of frequent difficulty and discussion. Legislation on these and similar questions and particularly defining when, and under what circumstances, expatriation can be accomplished, it is to be presumed is especially needed in this connection.

I earnestly call the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization. The United States wisely, freely and liberally offers its citizenship to all who may come in good faith to reside within its limits, on their complying with certain prescribed reasonable and simple formalities and conditions — Among the highest duties of the government is that to afford uniform, efficient and equal protection to all its citizens, whether naturalized or native born. Care should be taken that a right, carrying with it such support from the government, should not be fraudulently obtained and should be bestowed only upon full proof of a compliance with the law, and yet there are frequent instances of illegal and fraudulent naturalization and of the unauthorized use of certificates thus improperly obtained.

In some cases the fraudulent character of the naturalization has appeared upon the face of the certificate itself; in others examination discloses that the holder had not complied with the law, and in others certificates have been obtained where the persons holding them not only were not entitled to be naturalized, but had not even been within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization. Instances of each of these classes of fraud are discovered at our legations, where the certificates of naturalization are presented either for the purpose of obtaining passports or in demanding the protection of the legation. When the fraud is apparent on the face of such certificates they are taken up by the representatives of the Government and forwarded to the Department of State, but even then the record of the port in which the fraudulent naturalization occurred remains, and duplicate certificates are readily attainable upon the presentation of these for the issue of passports, or in demanding protection of the Government.

The fraud sometimes escapes notice, and such certificates are not unfrequently used in transactions of business to the deception and injury of innocent parties. Without placing any additional obstruction in the way of the obtainment of citizenship by the worthy and well intentioned foreigner, who comes in good faith to cast his lot with ours, I earnestly recommend further legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization and to secure the ready cancellation of the record of every naturalization made in fraud.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of treaties of extradition with Belgium, Ecquador, Peru and Salvador. Also, of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and one of commerce and consular privileges with Salvador. All of which have been duly proclaimed, as also a declaration with Russia with reference to trade marks.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is made directly to Congress, and forms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each source of revenue, and the amount paid out for each of the departments of the Government. It will be observed from this report that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been but $2,344,822 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and that for the current fiscal year the estimated receipts over expenditures will not much exceed $9,000,000.

In view of the large National debt existing, and the obligations to add one per cent. per annum to the Sinking Fund, a sum amounting to now over $300,000 per annum. I submit whether revenues should not be increased or expenditures diminished to reach this amount of surplus. Not to provide for the Sinking Fund is a partial failure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the government. At the last session of Congress very considerable reduction was made in rates of taxation and in the number of articles submitted to taxation.

The question may well be asked whether or not, in some instances, this was unwise. In connection with this subject, too, it is found that the means of collecting the revenue, especially from imports, have been so embarrassed by legislation as to make it questionable whether or not large amounts are not lost by failure to collect, to the direct loss of the Treasury and to the prejudice of the interests of honest importers and taxpayers. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, favors legislation looking to an early return to specie payments, thus supporting views previously expressed in this message. He also recommends economy in appropriations, calls attention to the loss of revenue from repealing the tax on tea and coffee without benefit to the consumer, recommends an increase of ten cents a gallon on whisky, and further, that no modification be made in the banking and currency bill passed at the last session of Congress, unless a modification should become necessary by reason of the adoption of measures for returning to specie payments. In these recommendations I cordially join.

I would suggest to Congress the propriety of readjusting the tariff so as to increase the revenue, and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied, because articles which are not produced at home it seems to me should be admitted free. Those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part of, but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce should enter free. Also, I will instance fine wool dyes, &c. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufacture of the higher grade of woolen goods. Chemicals, used as dyes, compounded in medicines and used in various ways in manufacture, come under this clause. The introduction, free of duty, of such wools as we do not produce should stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of those we do produce, and therefore would be a benefit to home production. There are many articles entering into home manufactures which we do not produce ourselves, the tariff upon which increases the cost of producing the manufactured article. All corrections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other, and of supplying one of the elements of prosperity so much needed.

The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached, and forming a part of this message, gives all the information concerning the operations, wants and necessities of the army, and contains many suggestions and recommendations which I commend to your special attention. There is no class of Government employees who are harder worked than the army officers and men; none who perform their tasks more cheerfully and efficiently, and under circumstances of greater privations and hardships. Legislation is desirable to render more efficient this branch of the public service. All the recommendations of the Secretary of War I regard as judicious, and I especially commend to your attention the following:

The consolidation of government arsenals, the restoration of mileage to officers traveling under orders; the exemption of money received from the sale of subsistence stores from being covered into the treasury; the use of appropriations for the purchase of subsistence stores without waiting for the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made; for additional appropriations for the collection of torpedo material; for increased appropriations for the manufacture of arms; for relieving the various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the Rebellion; for dropping officers from the rolls of the army without trial; for the offense of drawing pay more than once for the same period; for the discouragement of the plan to paying soldiers by checks, and for the establishment of a professorship of rhetoric and English literature at West Point. The reasons for these recommendations are obvious and are set forth sufficiently in the report attached.

I also recommend that the status of the staff corps of the army be fixed where this has not already been done, so that promotions may be made and vacancies filled, as they occur, in each grade when reduced below the number to be fixed by law. The necessity for such legislation is specially felt now in the pay department, the number of officers in that department being below the number adequate to the performance of the duties required of them by law.

The efficiency of the navy has been largely increased during the last year, under the impulse of the foreign complications which threatened us at the commencement of the last session of Congress. Most of our efficient wooden ships were put in condition for immediate service, and the repairs of our iron clad fleet were pushed with the utmost vigor. The result is that most of these are now in an effective state, and need only to be manned and put in commission to go at once into service.

Some of the new sloops, authorized by Congress, are already in commission, and most of the remainder are launched, and only wait the completion of their machinery to enable them to take their place as part of our effective force. Two iron torpedo ships have been completed during the last year, and four of our large double turreted iron clads are now undergoing repairs.

When these are finished, everything that is useful of our navy, as now authorized, will be in condition for service, and with the advance in the science of torpedo warfare in the American navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found, at any time, sufficiently powerful for the purposes of a peaceful nation.

Much has also been accomplished during the year in aid of science, and to increase the sum of general knowledge, and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes, and to fix the proper routes of ocean telegraphs. Further surveys of the Great Isthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels of the navy are now employed, in conjunction with those of England, France, Germany and Russia, in observations connected with the transit of Venus—interesting to the scientific world.

The estimates for this branch of public service do not differ materially from those of last year, those for the general support of the service being somewhat less, and those for permanent improvements at the various stations rather larger than the corresponding estimate made a year ago. The regular maintenance and a steady increase in the efficiency of this most important arm, in proportion to the growth of our maritime intercourse and interests, is recommended to the attention of Congress.

The use of the navy in time of peace might further be utilized by a direct authorization of the employment of naval vessels in explorations and surveys of the nationalities on this Continent; especially the tributaries of the two great rivers of South America—the Oronoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents, under existing laws, such explorations, except that expenditures must be made in such expeditions beyond those usually provided for in the appropriations. The field designated is unquestionably one of interest and one of large development of commercial interests, advantageous to the peoples reached, and to those who may establish relations with them.

Education of the people entitled to exercise the right of franchise, is regarded as essential to general prosperity everywhere, and especially so in republics, where both education or previous condition does not enter into account in giving suffrage. Next to the public school, the postoffice is the great agent of education over our vast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled, thus increasing the carrying of mails in a more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts, is most alarming.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith attached, shows that there was an increase of revenue in his Department in 1873 over the previous year of $1,671,411, and an increase of cost carrying the mails and paying employees of $3,041,468.91. The report of the Postmaster General gives interesting statistics of his Department, and compares them with the corresponding statistics of one year ago, showing a growth in every branch of the Department. A postal convention has been concluded with New South Wales, an exchange of postal cards established with Switzerland, and the negotiations pending for several years with France have terminated in a convention with that country, which went into effect last August.

An International Postal Congress was convened in Berne, Switzerland, in September last, at which the United States was represented by an officer of the Postoffice Department of much experience and of qualification for the position. A convention for the establishment of an International Postal Union was agreed upon and signed by the delegates of the countries represented, subject to the approval of the proper authorities of those countries.

I respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Postmaster General, and to his suggestions in regard to an equitable adjustment of the question of compensation to railroads for carrying the mails.

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State Government.

On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date there of, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State government, but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned and the officers of the State government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties.

Considering that the present State administration of Louisiana has been the only government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for the purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob under pretense of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872.

I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who was chosen. But from the best sources of information at my command I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election.

I repeat what I said in my special message of February 23, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me. I regret to to say that with preparations for the late election, decided indications appeared in some localities in Southern States of a determination, by acts of violence and intimidation, to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinion. Bands of men, masked and armed, made their appearance. White Leagues and other societies were formed. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations.

Military drills, with menacing demonstrations, were held, and with all these murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed if possible by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise. And there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them.

I understand that the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this and a like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was issued to enforce its provisions, the object of both being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right, enjoined by the Constitution, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Convinced by undoubted evidence that violation of said act had been committed, and that a wide-spread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute the offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by federal authorities, but if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery and little better than a crime.

Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain, by means of a commission, whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or whether the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion.

The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at thetimes of the election, were 4,082. This embraces the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 13 of the Constitution of that State, which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which, by Congress, the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provided in effect that before any amendments proposed to the Constitution shall become a part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive Assemblies, and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the 14th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which, on the 18th of the same month, passed an act providing for a convention to frame a new constitution pursuant to the act, and at an election held on the 30th of June, 1874, the convention was approved and delegates were chosen thereto, who assembled on the 14th of last July and formed a new constitution the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State.

On the 13th of October, 1874, this Constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and, according to the election returns, was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon; and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county and township offices.

The Governor elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new Constitution, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor, also elected in 1872, for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new Constitution was made, and a new set of officers elected, were unconstitutional, illegal and void, called upon me as provided in section 4, article 4 of the Constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence.

As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of executive interference with affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feeling of those who from their official capacity must be used in such interposition, and to him or those who must direct.—Unless more clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime. With the law to support it, it is condemned without a hearing.

I desire, therefore, that all necessity for executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete. I invite the attention, not of Congress but of the people of the United States to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions — Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrongs and outrages, on the other side to belittle them, or justify them.

If the public could be directed to a correct survey of what is right and to rebuking wrong, and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would be inculcated, and the sooner we would have that peace which would leave the States free indeed to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe on the part of our citizens of the Southern States, the better of them, there is a disposition to law abiding and to do no violence, either to individuals or to the laws existing.

But do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistance to constituted authority? I sympathize with their prostrate condition, and would do all in my power to relieve them, acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed.

But can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 16, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS LIVING OUT OF THE COUNTY.

On and after January next, we will be obliged to prepay the postage on all papers sent out of the county, and we have determined to send no paper out of the county unless prepaid. To advance the paper is sufficient without advancing the postage. All persons living out of the county, who are in arrears for subscription, who fail to pay on or before that time, (1st January 1875,) will find their accounts in the hands of the Tradesmens' Bureau for collection. We must close up our extended credit business and get down to a cash basis. Persons desiring to continue the JOURNAL, living out of Huntingdon county, MUST PAY IN ADVANCE.

Shall the Government Guarantee the Payment of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroad Bonds?

There are those who think that the Government ought not to assist in the building of these mighty thoroughfares.—They contend that the Government is already too much involved, and that, if there is any speculation in the projects, those who are immediately interested ought to bear the expense. This argument might have been used against the improvement of every river and harbor that has ever received an appropriation at the hands of Congress. If it was used it never accomplished anything, because it has been the policy of the government, from its earliest existence, to aid in the construction of internal improvements, especially those which, it was thought, would cheapen transportation and lighten the burdens of the people. Do these railroads not belong to this class of improvements? What greater benefit could be bestowed upon the citizens of Southern California, New Mexico and Northern Texas, or of our Northern frontier and Oregon than the building of these roads? Thousands of miles intervene between the respective termini, while along the routes towns and villages have sprung up and vast quantities of valuable commerce are awaiting the arrival of the iron horse. Is it not the duty of the government, plainly laid down, to assist these people to establish communication with the outer world that may prove mutually profitable?

Pray, what has the government to lose by guaranteeing the bonds of these companies? It is said that the bonds will amount to about $130,000,000, with forty years to run. Does any one suppose, for a moment even, that in forty years the government will not be fully remunerated, five times over, in the reduction of fares for the transportation of troops, and freight for the transportation of munitions of war and mails, by the building of these roads? There is no question, in our mind, that, if the government had even to pay, at the expiration of the forty years, the entire sum of $130,000,000, the reduction in these items alone, to say nothing of the lives saved in maintaining our rights against the Indians and marauding Mexicans in the South, and Indians and English in the North, would make it the gainer many times over. It would, however, not only be a gainer in the mere matter of transportation as, if we are correctly informed, all the lands which have been heretofore granted to these roads, aggregating millions of acres, as subsidies, as a condition precedent to the guarantee, are to be forfeited to the government.—These lands are, at present, in a great measure, valueless, but in forty years, by the completion of these roads, they will be the garden of North America. Hundreds of millions of dollars should be realized, to the government, out of the sale of these lands, thus made valuable, and we have not a particle of doubt our estimate would be fully realized.

But above all this there is a more potent reason for the course which we advise. This country is in the midst of a financial distress which is almost without a parallel. Our railroads are languishing; our factories are idle; our merchants are almost bankrupt, and almost the entire laboring portion of our population is out of employment, or merely earning sufficient to keep the wolf from the door. Let the government guarantee these bonds, and in the space of a few months $130,000,000 will be brought from the monied centres of Europe; a million of laborers, directly and indirectly, will be set to work upon these roads; almost every iron establishment throughout the country will be put in operation to manufacture iron for its construction, thus affording labor for the thousands, now in our midst, on the verge of starvation. Let the government do this, and in a word, it will revolutionize the entire financial condition of our country, and prosperity will once more smile upon us.

We are emphatically in favor of the government guaranteeing these bonds, and if it comes to that, paying the interest upon them, and eventually paying the principal, because we believe it will prove a paying investment, and if it should even fail, though we cannot see how it can, we provide for the present. Let each generation do this for itself.

☞ The President's Annual Message will be found on the outside of to-day's paper. It is a very plain straightforward document, and while his views on the Finances may not meet with universal favor, nevertheless his candor will be universally admitted. We commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers.

☞ In our absence, last week, the technical name, *Buteo*, was made to read *Butes*. A compositor never fails to blunder where a blunder will be the most ridiculous.

☞ Subscribe for the JOURNAL, pay for it, and be happy.

President's Message.

(Concluded from first page.)

The attention of Congress is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and to the legislation asked for by him. The domestic interest of the people are more immediately connected with this department than with either of the other departments of government. Its duties have been added to from time to time until they have become so onerous that without the most perfect system and order it will be impossible for any Secretary of the Interior to keep trace of all official transactions having his sanction and done in his name, and for which he is held personally responsible.

The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs, known as the peace policy, has been adhered to with most beneficial results. It is confidently hoped that a few years will relieve our frontiers from danger of Indian depredations.

I commend the recommendation of the Secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to the Indians, and for some sort of territorial government for the Indian Territory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this Territory are believed yet to be incapable of maintaining their right against the more civilized and enlightened white man.

Any territorial form of government given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and properly for a period of at least twenty years, and before its final adoption, should be ratified by a majority of those interested. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, herewith attached, gives much interesting statistical information which I abstain from giving an abstract of, but refer you to the report itself.

The act of Congress providing the oath which pensioners must subscribe to before drawing their pension, cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812 residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of this bounty to all such.

The number of persons whose names would thus be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old persons who could have taken no part in the rebellion, and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in defense of the whole country.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, herewith transmitted, contains suggestions of much interest to the general public, and refers to the approaching Centennial and the part his department is ready to take in it.

I feel that the nation at large is interested in having this exposition a success and commend to Congress such action as will secure a greater general interest in it. Already many foreign nations have signified their intention to be represented at it, and it may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

The rules adopted to improve the civil service of the government have been adhered to as closely as has been practicable with the opposition with which they met. The effect, I believe, has been beneficial on the whole and has tended to the elevation of the service, but it is impracticable to maintain them without direct and positive support of Congress. Generally the support which this reform receives is from those who give it their support to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from.

Removal from office without preferring charges against parties removed, are frequently cited as departures from the rules adopted, and the retention of those against whom charges are made by irresponsible persons and without good grounds, is also often condemned as a violation of them.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I announce that if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject of civil service reform, I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system and will abandon it, except so far as to require examination for certain appointees to determine their fitness.—Competitive examinations will be abandoned.

I have stated that three elements of prosperity to the nation—capital, labor (skilled and unskilled) and products of the soil still remain with us. To direct the employment of these is a problem deserving the most serious attention of Congress. If employment can be given to all labor offering itself, prosperity necessarily follows.

I have expressed the opinion, and repeat it, that the first requisite to the accomplishment of this end is the substitution of a sound currency in place of one of a fluctuating value.—This secured, there are many interests that might be fostered to the great profit of both labor and capital. How to induce capital to employ labor, is the question.

The subject of cheap transportation has occupied the attention of Congress. Much new light on this question will without doubt be given by the committee appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon this subject.

It is to be regretted that this disparity in the carrying trade exists, and to correct it I would be willing to see a great departure from the usual course of government in supporting what might usually be termed private enterprise.

I would not suggest as a remedy direct subsidy to American steamship lines, but I would suggest the direct offer of ample compensation for carrying the mails between Atlantic seaboard cities and the continent on American owned and American built steamers, and would extend this literally to vessels carrying the mails to South American States, and to Central America and Mexico, and would pursue the same policy from our Pacific seaports to foreign seaports on the Pacific.

It might be demanded that vessels built for this purpose should come up to a standard fixed by legislation in tonnage, speed and all other qualities looking to the possibility of the Government requiring them at some time for war purposes. The right also of taking possession of them in such emergency should be guarded.

I offer these suggestions, believing them worthy of consideration in all seriousness, affecting all sections and all interests alike. If anything better can be done to direct the country into a course of general prosperity, no one will be more ready than I to second the plan.

Forwarded herewith will be found the report of the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress, approved June 20th, 1873, to wind up the affairs of the District Government. It will be seen from the report, that the net debt of the District of Columbia, less securities on hand and available, is bonded debt issued prior to July 1, 1874, $8,883,940.43; 3.65 bonds, act of Congress, June 20, 1874, $2,0[illegible]168.73; certificates of the board of audit, $4,770,558.45. Total $15,742,667.61 less special improvment assessments, chargeable to private property in excess of any demand against such assessments, $1,614,054.37, less Chesapeake and Ohio canal bonds, $75,000.00, and Washington and Alexandria railroad bonds, $50,000.00. In the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, $1,748,045.37, leaving actual debt, less said assets, of $13,994,613.24.

In addition to this, there are claims preferred against the government of the District, amounting to the estimated aggregate, reported by the board of audit, to $314,778,748, of which the greater part will probably be rejected. This sum can, with no more propriety, be included in the debt account of the District than can the thousands of claims against the general government be included as a portion of the national debt, but the aggregate sum thus stated includes something more than the funded debt chargeable exclusively to the District of Columbia.

The act of Congress of June 28, 1874, contemplates an apportionment between the United States Government and the District of Columbia in respect of the payment of the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds. Therefore, in computing with precision the bonded debt of District the aggregate sums above stated as respects 3.65 bonds now issued, the outstanding certificates of the board of audit and the unadjusted claims pending before that board, should be reduced to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to the United States Government in the manner indicated in the act of Congress of June 20, 1874.

I feel much indebted to the gentlemen who consented to leave their private affairs and come from a distance to attend to the business of this District, for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be equally appreciated by the entire country.

It will be seen from the accompanying full report of the Board of Health that the sanitary condition of the District is very satisfactory. In my opinion the District of Columbia should be regarded as the ground of the National Capital, in which the entire people are interested.

I do not allude to this to urge generous appropriations to the District, but to draw the attention of Congress, in framing a law for the government of the District, to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the government, the manner in which, for ornamental purposes, the reservations of streets and avenues were laid out, and the proportion of the property actually possessed by the general government.—I think the proportion of the expenses of the Government, and improvements to be borne by the General Government in the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the county, should be carefully and equitably defined.

In accordance with section 3 of the act approved June 23, 1874, I appointed a board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purpose of commerce, &c.; and in accordance with an act to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent place for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi subject to inundations, I appointed a commission of engineers. Neither board has yet completed its labors. When their reports are read they will be forwarded to Congress without delay.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1874.

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FOR SALE.
A House and Lot, No. 47, in Thompson's addition to Huntingdon, will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first of April next. Apply at this office. Dec.16.

A FARM OF 32 ACRES FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell his Limestone Farm, in Barree township, two miles north of Conpropst's Mill, at private sale. The improvements are a good house and barn, and all other outbuildings. Most excellent water at the door. There are a number of choice fruit trees and grapes upon it. It consists of thirty-two acres of good limestone land, well cultivated upon which there is a good Limestone Querry for building purposes or making lime. Possession given on the first of April. For price and terms apply, on the premises to
Dec.16-tf. F. CORBIN.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, for a Charter of Incorporation for "The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntingdon," and said charter will be granted at January Court next, if there be no sufficient reason against the same.
T. W. MYTON,
Dec.16,1874. Prothonotary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE POWLTON COAL & IRON COMPANY.
The Powelton Coal and Iron Company having filed their petition for a Dissolution of their Corporation, in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia. NOTICE is hereby given of the same, and that a meeting of all the parties interested in said Corporation, will be held at my office, No. 32 South Third street, in the city of Philadelphia, the Eighteenth day of December, A. D., 1874, at 3 o'clock, p. m., where all claims against the said company must be presented.
HAMPTON L. CARSON,
Dec.16. Master.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, January 11, 1875, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain two-story log frame dwelling house, twenty-two feet front and extending back twenty feet, located on a lot or part of a lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on 10th street in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., and extending back at right angles thereto one hundred feet, bounded on the west by Samuel Heck, on the north by lot of James Port, and on the east by F. McMurtrie, being a part of lot No. 105 in said borough together with the ground covered by said building, and the lot or piece of ground adjacent and appurtenent to said building or belonging thereto.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Smiley, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Henderson, county of Huntingdon, bounded as follows: on the north by lands of William Davis and Joseph G. Garner, on the south by lands of Peter Swoope, on the east by lands of James Hutchison, and on the west by lands of John Rhodes, containing 50 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log dwelling house, partly weatherboarded, a log barn and other improvements.

Also, all of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Henderson, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the north by lands of William Davis and Joseph E. Garner, on the east by lands of James Hutchison, on the west by other lands of the defendant.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David A. Thompson.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in the township of Dublin, county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: on the north by lands of John James and James Kelly, on the east and south by lands of Hugh Wilson, Joseph Smith and Hugh Galiher's claims, and on the west by lands of James Kelley, containing one hundred and fifty acres and sixty-eight perches, be the same more or less, partly cleared and having thereon erected a dwelling house and a barn.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Dick.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded as follows: beginning at a black oak, thence north fifty-six and one half degrees, east fifty-two perches to a rock oak; thence south thirty-six degrees, east seventy-four perches to stone; thence south fifty-three and a half degrees, west one hundred and thirty-seven perches to a red oak; thence north thirty-two degrees west, one hundred and seventy-six perches to a stone; thence north, fifty-eight degrees east, seventy perches to a maple and thence south thirty-four and one-half degrees east, fifty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing ninety-three acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches, having thereon erected dwelling house, log barn and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob F. Little.

ALSO—All that certain farm and plantation situate in West township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by land of Samuel Myton's heirs; on the east by lands of Martin Walker; on the south by lands of Andrew Smith and Dr. Peter Shoenberger's heirs, and on the west by lands of Josiah Cunningham, containing about two hundred and twenty-seven acres, more or less, together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stewart Foster.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 25 feet on Shirley street and extending in depth at right angles thereto 80 feet, being lot No 1 in Jeffries' plot of said borough.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Brogan.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,
Dec.16,1874. Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM 1875.

FIRST WEEK.

Eliza H. Green vs. Etnier & Foust, for use.
Philip Lock vs. Brice X. Blair, et al.
Samuel R. Douglas, vs. Thomas E. Orbison.
Josephine Seeds, vs. August Kahler.
John Byers vs. D. R. P. Neely.

SECOND WEEK.

Dr. Henry Orlady, vs. Stewart Foster.
Rockhill Iron & Coal Co., vs. Samuel Bolinger.
Luden Dean, vs. A. B. Shenefelt.
George Long, vs. The township of Walker.
Thomas Steel, vs. S. L. Glasgow and wife.
P. J. Johnson, for use, vs. J. A. Haggerty, et al
The Borough of Huntingdon, vs. J. W. Mattern.
Cyrus Jeffries, vs. John Dougherty, et al.
The Borough of Huntingdon, vs. D. Caldwell, et al.
Martin Walker, vs. B. F. Wallace.
Henry S. Wood, vs. Jacob Stahley's Exr.
The Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, vs. M. M. Logan, et al.

T. W. MYTON,
Dec.16,1874. Prothonotary.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Notice of Inquisition in the estate of Abraham Cutshall, late of Springfield township, deceased: To J. M. Cutshall, Albelugh Cutshall, of Huestontown, Fulton county, Pennsylvania; Samuel Cutshall, Maddensville, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; Dutton Cutshall, deceased, leaving a widow, Charity Cutshall, and four children, viz: Peter Cutshall, Robert D. Cutshall, Ann, intermarried with ——Strendley, and Ellen Cutshall, all living at Batavia, Jefferson county, Iowa; Mary Cutshall deceased, who was intermarried with David Miller, of Dublin Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, leaving her husband and four children, viz: William Miller, John Miller, Charlotte Miller, residing at Dublin Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and Susannah, deceased, who was intermarried with —— McClain, whose residence was ——, Illinois, leaving two children, minors, sex and residence unknown; Caroline intermarried with Daniel Stains, of Richmond, Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Ann Cutshall, Dublin Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and Susannah intermarried with Thompson Stains, of Springfield township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, TAKE NOTICE, that an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house of Abraham Cutshall, deceased, in the township of Springfield, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 24th day of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK,
Nov. 25, 1874. Sheriff.

A NEW SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.
HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK TOMBS:
The Secrets, Mysteries, and Romance of Prison Life in New York, Gathered by Charles Sutton, Warden of the Tombs.
Large 8vo, 650 pp., Illustrated, $3.50.
This is not a strictly sensational work, and is recommended by the best men as a MORAL REFORMER. Boys reading it will not learn to be thieves, but will learn how theives suffer. The story of John Mahoney, written by himself, is worth the price of the book. The best selling book ever published, so say all our agents. Exclusive territory given. An agent wanted in every town.
UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO.,
nov.25-4t.] 13 University Place, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that on the 1st of December, 1874, I purchased at Sheriff's sale, all the property of Thomas L. Uttley, and I have left in his possession, and given him the use of the following, to wit: All the goods, notions and fixtures, in and belonging to the store, one cook stove and pipe, fourteen chairs, three beds and bedding, one safe, one doughtray, one cradle, one barrel and flour, one bran chest, and lot of carpet.
D. CLARKSON.
Dec. 9, 1874-3t. Cassville, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, next, (1875.) to wit:

1. Account of Michael Cresswell, Administrator of the estate of George C. Booher, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd.
2. First and final account of Adam Fouse, Guardian of Amanda Krieger, one of the children and heirs of Henry Kreiger, dec'd., who has arrived at full age.
3. Final account of A. W. Swoope, Administrator of the estate of John C. Weston, late of Mapleton borough, Huntingdon county, dec'd., with Distribution annexed.
4. Account of John A. Weir, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Salome Wiestling, late of Huntingdon county, dec'd.
5. Account of Robert Campbell, Guardian of Sanford D. Worley, minor child of James L. Worley, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
6. First and final account of Lewis Snyder, Administrator of the estate of Sebastian Snyder, late of West township, dec'd., with Distribution annexed.
7. First and partial account of David Hare, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Baker, late of Alexandria borough, dec'd.
8. First and final account of V. B. Hirst, Administrator of the estate of Mary S. Hirst, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
9. Account of A. P. White, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of William McDivitt, late of Oneida township, dec'd.
10. Account of Jesse D. Shore, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Shore, late of Cass township, dec'd.
11. Final Administration account of Andrew Crownover and Van Buren Hirst, Administrators of John Hirst, late of Barree township, dec'd.
12. Account of John Gifford, jr., Administrator of John Gifford, sr., late of Shirley township, dec'd
13. Guardianship account of Peter K. Harnish, Guardian of Mary M. Oaks, a minor daughter of Reuben W. Oaks, late of Barree township, dec'd.
14. Final Administration account of Levi Detwiler, Administrator of Christian Detwiler, late of Brady township, dec'd.

WM. E. LIGHTNER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Register.
Huntingdon, Dec. 9, '74.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, January 14, 1874:

Inventory of the personal property of Thomas Irwin, late of Union township, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Mary Irwin.

Inventory of the personal property of George W. Ross, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Eliza J. Ross.

Inventory of the personal property of James P. Ross, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Tabitha Ross.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office,
Dec. 9, 1874.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1874, under the hand and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and a Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of January, 1875, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 9th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and the 99th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of November, A. D., 1874, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (a d 18th day,) of January, A. D., 1875, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 9th day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and the 98th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

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The Democratic Paper of New York. The Cheapest and Best. Postage Prepaid by Us.

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An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten. The Semi-Weekly to getter-up of twenty. The Daily to getter-up of club of fifty. All the news of the past seven days is given in the weekly edition of THE WORLD (Wednesdays), which contains, in addition to the news, many special features prepared expressly for it. The Grange department gives each week the latest news of the order and of the Patrons. The agricultural department presents the latest experiments and experiences of practical cultivators, full reports of the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, letters from practical farmers, and interesting discussion of profitable farming. The page for the family furnishes interest and amusement for the firesides during the long winter evenings. Full and trustworthy live stock, country produce, and general produce market reports show the state of trade.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD, ONE YEAR, 2 DOLLARS.

An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten. The Daily to getter-up of club of twenty-five.

The Semi-Weekly contains (Tuesdays and Fridays) all the contents of the Weekly, one or two dest-rate Novels during the year, and all the cream of the DAILY WORLD.

"THE WORLD" AND ITS WORK.

[*Binghamton Leader.*]

Those of our Democratic friends who desire to subscribe for a New York Paper will find none that equals THE WORLD in ability, or that so fearlessly and clearly advocates Democratic principles. In the news from all parts of the world, it is complete, and its editorials on all subjects are vigorous and logical. To the farmer it is invaluable: teaches him many things that tend to promote his best interests which he sorely needs his eyes opened to. THE WORLD is now doing a great work in behalf of the Democratic party, and should be fully sustained.

A THOROUGH NEWSPAPER.

[*Manchester Union.*]

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, Assets, $1,750,000.

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THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN., Capital, $200,000.

Office 416 Penn Street, 2d floor, room No. 3, Huntingdon, Pa.
Nov.25-3mos.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A NEW and well selected stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, CHAINS, GUARDS, CHARMS, RINGS, &C., &C. &C.

Just received at

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GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES. The ELGIN Watch a SPECIALITY. Seth Thomas clocks constantly on hand and for sale at a small advance on manufacturers' prices.

A full line of GOLD, SILVER and STEEL SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES of the best manufacture are to be found in my rooms.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and promptly repaired. All work and goods WARRANTED. Sign of the BIG WATCH, 468½ Penn Street, Huntingdon. dec.9,'74.

1875 THE 1875

PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL.

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper. Devoted to the Best Interests of the People.

IN POLITICS, THE COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore, be devoted to the support of Republican principles, maintaining its independence within the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and journals claiming to be independent of party are usually also independent of principle. Faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, it is the mouthpiece of no clique or faction, supporting the party solely because it believes that party is founded on Right and Justice.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day, contributions from able writers upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—in which its views will be set forth plainly and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the best interests of all sections of the country.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS will always contain full but accurate reports of all the occurrences of the day. Liberal expenditures will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great centres of the country, so that the readers of the COMMERCIAL can always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

THE MARKETS will be heretofore, receive especial attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centres of this country and Europe. The Pittsburg Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY, Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

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Postage Free to Subscribers.

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By mail, for six months	5 00
By mail, for three months	2 50
By mail, for one month	1 00

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE COMMERCIAL, sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL:

A paper for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Manufacturer, will contain in addition all the NEWS OF THE DAY, including the Proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections, and complete weekly MARKET REPORTS especially prepared for it. The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent Postage Free to Subscribers.

☞ Each Subscriber, at $2 00 per year, will also be entitled to a copy of our new

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TERMS FOR 1875. WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
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☞ Specimen Copies sent free. Address all orders and letters to THE COMMERCIAL,
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WANTED TO RENT—
A good Flour and Grist Mill. Address
dec2-3t.] "MILL," Lewistown, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
HUNTINGDON, PA., Nov. 25, 1874.
The partnership heretofore existing between H. S. Wharton and R. A. Miller, trading under the name of Wharton & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. S. WHARTON,
R. A. MILLER.

All persons indebted to, or having claims against Wharton & Miller, are requested to call and settle with the undersigned without delay.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
dec.2-3t.] 229½ Penn Street.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of James A. Mitchell, of the borough of Huntingdon, will attend to said duty at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 17th of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons who have claims upon said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share thereof.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Dec.2,1874. Auditor.

THREE STRAY STEERS.
Came to the residence of the undersigned in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Pa., Three Steers, the

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 16, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them unCalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

The boys play "leap-frog."

Unruly urchins throng the postoffice every evening.

Fisher Brothers have sold their horse, "Surrise."

Impertinence is sometimes mistaken for intelligence.

Luke Reilley is about opening a bakery on Allegheny street.

The Holiday Presents at the JOURNAL Store, are just the thing.

The insurance agents are distributing their calendars for 1875.

Young America is jubilant at the near approach of the Holidays.

Santa Claus has established his headquarters at the JOURNAL Store.

"Where are you going to spend the Holidays?" is the question now.

The number of fair-weather church-goers was not large on Sunday night.

The farmers are asking at the rate of seven cents a pound for shotes. No buyers at this figure.

Our friend, B. Frank Isenberg, killed a fine deer, last week. His party succeeded in killing five deer.

Our Joe expects to make a big thing out of his New Year's Address. Don't let him be disappointed.

It is considered a safe plan for a young man never to trifle with the affections of a woman who whistles.

Fifteen families have moved away from Dudley and vicinity, during the past three months, on account of the dull times.

We learn that a minstrel troupe has been organized in this place, and that a public entertainment will be given at an early day.

It is an old saying, and as true as old, that "pride and poverty do not suit well together." We see this truetism exemplified almost every day.

Several of the business houses in this place have discarded the use of gas and gone back to coal oil. They can't stand the high price of gas.

Our friend, Thomas Westbrook, of this place, killed the champion porker of the season, the same kicking the beam to the tune of 586 pounds.

Messrs. Jacobs, Bacon & Co.'s coal mine, near Houtzdale, Clearfield county, fell in, a few days since, and shut up the miners. We understand that since the occurrence the men have been rescued.

J. Henry Hutton and D. H. Barrick, both of Philadelphia, dropped in to see us during the last week. They don't complain much, but really the average Philadelphia merchant has a face as long as a mule. Times are hard.

A nice speculation could be made if it were possible to buy two or three persons, in this place, at their par value and dispose of them at their own estimate of themselves. John Jacob Astor would be nowhere in point of wealth.

Our friends throughout the county will confer a favor on us if they will send us such items of interest as occur in their vicinity.—And us newsy items, not stuff about matters which are of no interest to any one but the writer.

J. C. Henderson, one of Osceola's live citizens, called on us last week and left the substantial for the JOURNAL another year. We congratulate the good people of that burg on having such men as Henderson. Such men are a credit to any town.

Bro. Lutz, of the *Inquirer*, dropped in to see us a week or so ago, and speaks encouragingly of things in general. We were glad to see him and hope he may have a long life before him and that he may repeat the visit once every six months, at the farthest.

We have done some tall *dunning* lately, and apparently our appeals have fallen upon deaf ears. Well, well, so the world wags. After the large bills are all paid, perhaps we will get our little one, but the signs are not favorable. Pay the printer and stop his clamor!

Our jovial friend, Judge Summers, has a grey eagle that measures nine feet across the wings. The bird, we understand, was caught in a trap, in Juniata township, by Mr. Heifner. It is a noble specimen, and will form one of the attractions at the Castilian Garden next season.

For a young woman to begin to pick lint off young man's collar is said to be the first symptom that the young man is in peril. To which may be added that he is a goner when that girl takes her handkerchief and, moistening it with her lips, wipes a black spot of that young man's nose.

We have quit the clubbing business as a rule. We got into trouble last year, and we do not intend to shoulder more responsibility than we are compelled to. However, there are so few people who took advantage of our club rates that it will make very little difference, we apprehend.

Mr. L. McDonald, who has been engaged as an engineer upon the Goss Run branch of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, during the last year, informs us that the branch is now in operation and that our townsmen, Whitehead and Jacob are shipping on an average 175 tons of coal per day.

Mr. E. H. Greene, a talented teacher, has charge of the Dudley higher school. The school has forty scholars, and they are making commendable progress in their studies. There are more young ladies than young gentlemen in this school, which should not be. The young men of our county should look to their laurels, or the ladies will carry off the palm of victory in the educational race.

The Pittstown boys, who went coon hunting, on last Saturday night, came home in a mighty big hurry, frightened almost to death at somebody's big dog. The owner would confer a favor by not letting his dog run at large, especially when the boys are coon hunting. Dan and George and Bill and Frank jointly and severally swear that they will never go coon hunting again on Saturday night, and run the risk of being scared to death for trespassing on Sunday morning. A good resolution.

Robert Wilson, Esq., formerly of Colerain Forge, writes us from Drake's Branch, Charlotte county, Virginia, and adds: "Drake's Branch is getting to be quite a place. We now have one church, one school house, four stores, two quite large tobacco warehouses, but no Local Option, as 'rot gut' is as free as water to the poor darkey when he has a little money to spend. I don't like this way of doing business and I get the "Virginia blues" pretty bad sometimes. I would not do without the JOURNAL for $5.00 per year, as it is as good as a letter from home every week."

THE KEMBLE FURNACES.—From one end of the land to the other comes the wail of the working man, who has been turned out of employment in the face, doubtless, of a very long and hard winter, by the suspension of our iron or other manufactories; in Pennsylvania, especially the iron manufactories. But a few weeks ago the fiat went forth that all must suspend, and the thousands who have been depending upon them for their daily subsistence are turned out to shift for themselves. Who can avoid a shudder at the mere thought of such a calamity, much less stand by and see the fearful desolation it produces? Homes, heretofore made happy by honest industry, are broken up, and the once contented and thrifty inmates are scattered to the four winds of Heaven, to find enough—only enough—nothing more—to keep soul and body together. When we look at these facts, and realize what terrible suffering must follow, we cannot help, in a spirit of hearty appreciation, commending the noble example of the Kemble Coal and Iron Company in keeping one of their furnaces, at Riddlesburg, Bedford county, in blast for the sole purpose of keeping their faithful employees from coming to want! It would certainly be greatly to their pecuniary advantage to suspend operations; but, no, these benevolent and Christian gentlemen, in spirit at least, have gone on, from month to month, without halt or hesitation, during all this long and frightful panic, *paying cash* at the end of each and every month, distributing thousands thus for the benefit of the entire community, while unable, perhaps, to sell a single ton of iron. This is true benevolence! Heaven smiles upon such charity! And we are glad to know that their employees appreciate their good works. There are in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men employed, most of whom have families depending upon them. No one can scarcely estimate the blessings that are conferred upon these people and the surrounding community by the noble sacrifices of this company. We confidently hope that they will not be discouraged, and continue on until light breaks, and then we pray it may be everlasting day with them.

We are indebted to Wm. Lauder, Esq., the efficient and gentlemanly Superintendent, for a statement of the work performed by the furnace, in blast, during the month of November last, which is truly a very encouraging exhibit, and one that will compare favorably with any furnace of the same capacity in the State working the same kind of fuel and ore:

Week ending Nov. 7	206½	tons.
" " " 14	204½	"
" " " 21	216	"
" " " 28	208½	"
" " " 30 (2 days)	59½	"
Total	895	tons.

All of which was foundry iron save about 150 tons. This, it will be seen, is an average of over 29 tons per day. Such fruits must be highly gratifying to the company, and when the day comes, as it will, when they can make sales, we hope they may realize a handsome profit, and that they will be fully recompensed for their benevolence besides, in continued prosperity.

LOCK UP REGISTER.—The following is a list of tramps for week ending Dec. 13:

MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 7.

Frank Conrad, Germania.	James Mahone, Phila.
George Boyd, ———	James O'Brine, N. J.
Daniel Galone, Beaver.	John Wilson, Phila.
Geo. Young, Ohio.	Wm. Carroll, N. J.
William Murray, N. Y.	Wm. Hogan, N. Y.
James Menson, N. Y.	Tom Burns, N. Y.
William Keef, Johnstown.	Peter Galer, Washington D C
John Keef, Johnstown.	John Kegg, Boston.
William Thompson, N. J.	Pat O'Brien, Springfield.
J. Deforest, N. Y.	James Kane, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 8.

Henry Cook, Rockland, Me.	Frank Wilson, Phila.
Henry Miller, N. Y.	D. Burke, Reading.
John Rink, Ohio.	John White, Harrisburg.
Tom Donovan, N. Y.	Mike Fitz, Altoona.
James Brenon, Boston.	Pat Cloan, Phila.
James Dill, Boston.	

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 9.

Jacob Harris, Harrisburg.	Lee Lutz, N. Y.
Buffalo Bill, Towanda.	J. Shafer, Lemon Station.
J. Rine, Harrisburg.	J. Hertz, Columbia.
Jacob Rey, Marysville.	J. Black, N. Y.
Mike Fitz, Duncannon.	Amos Rile, Pittsburgh.
Pat Moore, Phila.	J. Solomon, Dillensville.
Frank Kide, Pittsburg.	S. Newlin, Harrisburg.
C. D. Anderson, Pittsburg.	B Moore, Tyrone.
John Myers, Andersonville	M. Thompson, Intersection.
Geo. Kryder, Jackson co,	M. Dowlan, Middletown.

THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 10.

Henry Smith, Phila.	David Grove., Baltimore.
Edward Brown, Erie.	Henry Dongherty, Dunca'n.
John Magilly, Harrisburg.	James M'Faler, N. Y.
Jack M'Wayne, Pittsburgh.	John Logan, Jersey City.

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 11.

James Ward, Phila.	John Price, N. Y.
Wm. Henry, Phila.	Andrew Johnston, Boston.
Jno. Farrel, N. Y.	Wm Parker, Springfi'd Mass.
Jno. Reilly Baltimore.	Jno. Smith, Boston.
Jno. Williams, Phila.	Jno. Conors, Phila.
Pat O'Brian, Baltimore.	Wm. Shafer, Maine.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 12.

Thomas Ward, Phila.	James Murphy, Phila.
Daniel Oborn, N. Y.	Jno. H. Smith, Harrisburg.
Jno. Collins, Rochester.	Wm. Smith, Phila.
James Bryon, Phila.	

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 13.

Jno. Simpson, Danville.	Harry Amend, Phila.
Wm. Biley, Canton.	Peter Smith, Lancaster.
Pat Murphy, Phila.	Charles Cane, Syracuse.
Charles Miller, Chicago.	Wm. Wilkins, Baltimore.
Ed. Bron, N. Y.	Jno. Williams, Pittsburgh.
Jno. McCrum, Phila.	

A SAD DEATH.—Cornelius V. Simonson, aged 32, after many months of tedious suffering, died on Monday last at the residence of his parents, near Crisfield. He was educated at the Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., and afterwards prepared for the vocation of a book keeper at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which he pursued in Baltimore until consumption claimed him as a victim. His long illness and recent marriage have awakened for him more than ordinary interest. Six weeks ago, when informed by his physician that he could not survive long, his first thought was to state his condition to the lady to whom he had been engaged for many years, Miss Eunice Africa, who resided at Huntingdon, Pa. She came to him immediately, and although it was evident to her and to all that he could not recover, yet with the devotion of a true woman she married him. Since then till the the time of his death she had been unceasing in her efforts to relieve and soothe his affliction. The noble act of this good woman will never be forgotten by the people of this vicinity, while she will be the object of the deepest affection, by the bereaved parents, who were rendered childless by his death. His character was frank and honest and well worthy of the sacrifice on the part of his betrothed.

The funeral was attended by a large circle of sympathizing friends. His body was placed in the old family cemetery. Having died a christian he now rests in peace.—*Crisfield (Md.) Leader.*

PRICE OF GAS REDUCED.—As we predicted a few weeks ago, that if the Directors of the Mahoney City Gas Co., received substantial encouragement that another reduction would be made in the price of gas, our prediction has been verified as will be seen by reference to our advertising column, which announces a further reduction of twenty per cent., which with the 5 per cent. off on all bills settled within five days after presentation, gives us light at $1.55 per 1000 feet.—*Mahoney Gazette, Schuylkill Co.*

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!—Your wives are wanting a good sewing machine. Now, Miller and Wilson will sell you a "Domestic" and receive in payment therefor all kinds of marketable produce, at the highest market prices. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE POOR.—Capt. Thos. S. Johnston, of the firm of Henry & Co., is in New York buying another immense stock of goods, which they will sell at prices to suit everybody.

THE NEW COUNCIL HOUSE.—A few days ago, by invitation of Chief Burgess Langdon, we visited the new Council House, and passed through it from Basement to Lookout upon the Tower. Entering the engine room we descended to the basement and examined the heater, with its numerous conductors, erected by our friends, Buchanan & Son, heating, effectually, every apartment of the building. The basement contains an apartment for the coal supply, another for the reception of the tools of the fire companies, and still another for the use of the borough, and a contemplated vat in the base of the Tower. The entire basement has been judiciously arranged to produce the greatest possible convenience. The parties who have had the supervision of the erection of this portion of the building deserve much credit.

On ascending from the basement to the first floor above, the visitor is ushered into the large engine room, occupied by the steamer "Huntingdon" and "Little Juniata." The room is very spacious and is well heated. On the south side, casing, enclosed with panel doors, has been put up to accommodate the firemen with wardrobes. At the lower end a partition, with several ugly looking windows in it, divides off the lock-up, which is nightly patronized by half a score of tramps. "Honesty" has the reputation of running the best patronized house in town.

Leaving the main engine room the visitor enters the south room, formerly occupied by "Huntingdon," but now occupied by "The Independent Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1." The Hook and Ladder laddies have abundance of room. Casing, similar to that in the engine room, has been put up on the southern wall for the accommodation of the boys.

From here we ascended to the second story by the staircase used in the old building. We first enter the room occupied by the "Huntingdon" boys, which is handsomely furnished, carpeted and decorated with firemens' paraphanalia. Then, by a narrow hall, we pass the old Council Room, which is now being refitted for the Hook and Ladder boys, and enter the new Council Chamber. It is a very spacious room, well lighted and heated. In the northern end of the room a raised platform, with a comfortable chair and table, indicates the position of the Chief Burgess, when the Council is in session. The Assistant Burgesses and Council occupy a chair and table each forming a semi-circle about the platform. The furniture is plain, but neat, and it makes a very creditable appearance. The chandelier is in harmony with the furniture, and helps to set off the chamber to advantage. The lobby is not very extensive. The room is a very creditable one, and will compare favorably with any other Council Chamber, we have seen, in this section of the State.

We ascended the Tower, by a succession of staircases and platforms, and had a very fine view of the town. A bell, weighing about seventy pounds, has been mounted in the Lookout, and the whole is under a substantial frame roof covered with tin.

We had little idea of the completeness of this structure previous to this visit. When entirely completed and furnished it will be a building of which the people of Huntingdon need not be ashamed, but on the other hand it will add much to their credit for spirit and enterprise.

IN ORDER TO SHOW how rapid the popular taste for music is growing, the extensive establishment of Mr. John Zweidinger, No. 136 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, shows a striking example. Starting as far back as 1856, with no capital for a commencement, it is, notwithstanding, to day, by far the largest, most finely finished, and best conducted house in the line, west of New York City. It has always been a point with this house to sell nothing but first-class goods, and at the lowest prices. Inquire for anything in the musical line, from a jew's-harp up to all the instruments necessary to furnishing a brass-band, or to a finetoned "Jubilee," or a "New England" organ, or a Mathushek Ochestral, or a Grand Piano, you can be accommodated here with either, from the large and magnificent stock in store, embracing every article in the line. The building occupied is a very large and commodious one; four storied, with large and splendid sales and ware rooms, to properly and fairly exhibit their immense and fine stock of goods. One great advantage to purchasers is that the proprietor and all the principal attaches of the house are practical musicians, and you can thereby have any instrument tried and tested, as to quality, tone, etc., to your entire satisfaction. Musical goods of all descriptions imported in large quantities, for wholesale and retail trade. Attached to and part of the establishment, are workshops for the repairs of all musical instruments, from a piano to the smallest instrument. The workmen employed in the same are all skilled German mechanics.

We advise our readers, when they visit Pittsburgh, to call in at the mammoth establishment of Mr. John Zweidinger's, 136 Smithfield street, and you can pass an hour very pleasantly in looking through the establishment and inspecting the large stock of musical instruments.

THE NEW RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT.—J. N. Crea, Esq., the new Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Black, and who will assume the duties of his new appointment on the first of January next, was formerly connected with the engineer corps, under the direction of R. B. Lewis, Esq., while engaged in surveying the route of the Southern Pennsylvania railroad with headquarters at Bedford, Pa. He afterwards located the Morrirson's Cove Railroad and from thence went to Philadelphia to take the place of Assistant Engineer, on the Pennsylvania Railroad proper. While at Bedford he became acquainted with Miss Adda Montgomery, sister of the wife of Hon. Samuel L. Russell, of Bedford, and niece of Wm. J. Morehead, Esq., late of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. and Hon. Kennedy Morehead, of Pittsburg, which acquaintance ripened into an attachment and their nuptials were celebrated several years ago. Mr. McCrea is quite a young man, but he has been so long connected with the business of railroading that he is fully qualified to discharge all the manifold responsibilities which will devolve upon him. We wish him success.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, December 12th, 1874:

Miss Wealthy Clark, Harriet Chilcott, Miss Emaline Condron, Miss Ella Culbertson, Mrs. Margrett Diffens, Mrs. Elizabeth Flyx, Elisha Green, Thomas G. Garner, Theophilus Houck, Mrs. Ann Helly, Miss Sarah Harper, Frank C. Hall, John McDonald, W. W. McFaddin, David R. McCahan, Miss Minnie Richter, Miss Catharine Richter, Emaline Thomas, Aggie Woods, L. H. Winter.

Persons desiring advertised letters forwarded must send *one cent* fee, for advertising.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending December 12, 1874...	3,789
Same time last year	8,975
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	5,186
Total amount shipped to date	287,213
Same date last year	450,864
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	163,651

A NEW assortment of Fancy and Toilet articles for the Holidays has just been received at J. C. Fleming & Co.'s Drug Store.

MT. UNION ITEMS.—The *Times* contains the following:

Sickness is prevailing to some extent in Mt. Union.

John Dougherty is erecting a good wharf alongside of the canal.

T. H. Adams, esq., purchased the house and lot of Samuel Hollabaugh, for $575.

Rev. S. S. Kanagee, of the Mt. Union U. B. Church, has moved to Winfield, Ohio. We regret to have Mr. Kanagee leave us. He was a good minister, and universally liked.

Hon. J. Harry McAteer, of this county, was in Harrisburg, about a week ago, and proceeded to select seats, in the House, for our newly elected members of the Legislature, without consulting them about the arrangement. Mr. Mateer was placed on the Democratic side along with McNite. When Mateer reached Harrisburg, he selected another seat on the Republican side.

And the *Herald* the following:

Mt. Union has 30 grangers.

Henry Miller, of Mapleton, had his leg broken by a tie falling on it, while working on the railroad, on last Saturday.

A colored man called at the residence of Mr. Geo. Climans, of Shirley township, and inquired if he could stay all night. Mr. Climans said he could if he would sleep on the garret. The colored man said he would. While all were asleep, the colored man came down stairs, entered the room where one of his sons was sleeping and took a gold watch, some clothing, and $15.00 in money. Then the scoundrel jumped out of the up stairs window and left.

BIG INVENTION.—Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored sized and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailed anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

ANOTHER CITIZEN GONE.—Mr. Jno. Keith, formerly of Middle Woodberry township, but latterly of Taylor township, Blair county, Pa., died recently of that fatal disease, consumption. Mr. Keith spent the early part of his life in the school-room. Many persons in Morrison's Cove have distinct and pleasant recollections of their school days under his instructions. He spent some of his time as a surveyor, but latterly his attention was engrossed in the business of farming, which, by close attention, he amassed considerable property. The deceased was the father of Prof. D. S. Keith, Supt. of the public schools of the city of Altoona.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

WHY does the "Domestic" Sewing Machine continue to have a ready sale while other machines are a drag on the market in these times of stagnation and panic? The answer is just here: Because all experienced sewing machine men, and everybody else acknowledge the superiority of the "Domestic" over all other machines. And people knowing its superiorities, and seeing its merits will buy it and the investment is one that pays and is never regretted. nov.4tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

GUM Shoes, for boys and girls, men and women, at Henry & Co.'s, cheaper than ever.

WHY suffer with a bad cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a cough of the worst kind. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold for 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1.00, in every respectable drug store in the United States.

Ladies, the heavy blue, black, brown and green Cashmeres, at Henry & Co.'s are beautiful and cheap.

If you want any Magazine or Literary paper for the coming year, leave your order at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

LITERATURE.

The Appletons will publish, this week, "The History of the Conflict between Science and Religion," by Prof. John C. Draper, author of "The Intellectual Developement of Europe." This is the twelfth volume of the "International Scientific Series" and promises to be one of the most important books of the season. The advance orders have been very large. The author's well known ability, and the reputation of his former writings, justifies the highest expectations of the success of this work.

The new Presbyterian Hymnal, published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, promises to be a great success; thus far nearly 50,000 copies have been sold. It is issued in four styles, in flexible covers, and in turkey gilt, with music, and in same bindings without music.

After the first of January, 1875, that valuable medical periodical, "The Medical Record," published by Wm. Wood & Co., N. Y., will be changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly journal. The change will still further commend it to favor with the profession. The price will be five dollars, postage paid.

We have received from our esteemed friend and teacher, Alfred Stille, M. D., a copy of his Introductory Lecture to the one hundred and ninth session of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; and the dedication of the "New Medical Hall." This institution is the oldest and best established medical school in this country, and Dr. Stille, who has the chair of "Theory and Practice of Medicine," is endowed with great ability as a teacher or lecturer.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it its true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. Ross & Co., 53 Broadway, New York

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1875-1y.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA. December 15, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$5 50
Extra Flour	5 75
Family Flour	6 00
Red Wheat	1 10
White Wheat	1 15
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	30
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	30
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	6
Clovereed ₰ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₰ bushel on ear new	70
Corn shelled new	80
Chickens ₰ lb	6
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	2 10
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	15
Dried Apples ₰ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	7
Dried Beef	17
Eggs	20
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 60
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	10
Side	12½
Hay ₰ ton new	18 00
Lard ₰ lb new	12½
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 25
Oats	30
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	80@100
Plaster ₰ ton ground	18 00
Rye, new	1 00
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	2 10
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	25@30

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Butter—Easy. New York and Bradford county choice, 40@42c; western prime, 35@36c; choice western rolls, 32@34c. Cheese unchanged.

Eggs—Easy. Receipts liberal. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, 32c; western 31@32c.

In Coffee we notice small sales of Rio at 15½@20c, and Laguayra at 19@19½c, gold.

In Molasses no movement. Sugar is quiet but steady, at 8½@8⅝c for fair and good refining, and 8¾@9c. for grocery grades.

The Flour market is dull, but prices are without quotable change. Sales o 3,000 barrels City Mills, Redstone, Quaker City and MarSet Street on secret terms, and 1,200 barrels Extra Families at $5.25@6 per barrel for Spring Wheat, and $5.50@6.25 for Winter Wheat, including fancy lots at $6.50@7.50. Rye Flour sells at $5.25. 500 barrels Brinton's corn meal on secret terms.

The wheat market is very quiet. Small sales of Western Red at $1.22@1.24, and Amber at $1.25@1.28. A lot of Pennsylvania Rye sold $1. Corn is in good demand, and 5,000 bushels sold at 85@85c, for new Yellow, and 85@86c for mixed. Oats are held firmly and 1,400 bushels Western White sold at 68c.

Whisky is quiet. Small sales of Western ironbound barrels at $1.02.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14—Beef Cattle—The market to-day developed no new feature calling for extended comment. Buyers were in the market in considerable numbers, but the interest they exhibited in the trade was not of a character calculated to justify holders of the better grades in demanding higher prices. As usual at this time of the year, when the market is liberally stocked with game of all kinds, there was no disposition to anticipate future wants, and the volume of business was small, in the medium and lower particularly, prices of which rather favored the buying interest. We quote common at 3¾@5½c; fair to good at 6a7c, and choice and extra at 7¼@8¼c. Receipts 3000 head.

Marriages.

PLANNETT—DAVIS.—On the 6th inst., at the First Baptist Church of Sharpsburg, by the Rev. J. W. Plannett, his son, Mr. L. L. Plannett to Miss Mollie Davis, all of Pittsburg.

Deaths.

FERMAN.—In this place, on the 6th inst., Wm. G. Ferman, infant son of Jennie Getty's, aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days.

SIMONSON.—On Monday the 31st ult., at the residence of his parents, near Crisfield, Maryland, Cornelius V. Simonson, aged 32 years.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Ex., and Lev. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain property, known as the "Barree Forge," with the lands and tenements thereto attached and belonging, situate in the townships of Porter and West, in the county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract of land, composed of four several tracts of land, described together as one tract, as follows, to wit: Situate in the township of Porter, and county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, beginning at a spruce, thence south twenty-four degrees, west ninety-nine perches to a black oak; thence by land of William Wilson south twenty-four degrees, west sixty-two perches to pine; thence south thirty-two perches to a chestnut oak; thence south forty-eight degrees, west thirty-six perches to a post; thence by David Caldwell's land south fifty-four degrees, east twenty-three perches to a post; thence south twelve degrees, west fifty-eight perches to a hickory; thence south nineteen degrees, east fifty seven perches to a dogwood; thence south thirty-five degrees, west fifty-nine perches to a red oak; thence south five degrees, west sixty-five perches to a white oak; thence south forty-five degrees, west eleven and five tenth perches to a stone: thence by James Hunter's lands north seventy-six degrees, west seventy-seven perches to a hickory; thence south twenty-seven degrees, west one hundred and fifty perches to a gum; thence south nine degrees, east seventy perches to a poplar; thence south fifty-six degrees, west one hundred and two perches to a chestnut; thence by a survey in the name of Hugh Cone north seventy-six degrees, west three hundred and nineteen perches to a post; thence north twenty-one degrees, east forty-eight perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-one degrees, west fifty-eight perches to a hickory on the bank of the Little Juniata river; thence down said river the several courses and distances as follows: South eighty one degrees, east forty perches to a black oak; thence north fifty-four degrees, east forty perches to a red oak; thence north two degrees, west forty perches to a hickory; thence north twenty degrees, west thirty-four perches to a hickory; thence north forty-four degrees, east eighteen perches to a hickory; thence north seventy-one degrees, east thirty perches to a hickory; thence north thirty-two degrees, east three hundred and fifty perches to a post; thence north thirty-nine degrees, east two hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post; thence down said river the two following courses and distances, to wit: South forty seven degrees, east sixty-three perches to a pine, and south seventy-five degrees, east one hundred perches to the place of beginning, containing

Fourteen Hundred and Twenty-Four Acres and One Hundred and Fifty-Four Perches,

and allowance of six per cent. the same being composed of four original surveys, to wit: One in the name of Robert Erwin; one in the name of John Copp; one in the name of Andrew Cone and one in the name of Edward B. Dorsey.

Also, all that certain tract of land, composed of three several tracts of land, described together as one tract, as follows, to wit: Situate in the townships of Porter and Morris, in the county and State aforesaid, beginning at a white oak on the south bank of the Little Juniata river, thence by a survey in the name of William Eakins south seventy-nine degrees, west thirty-seven perches to a black oak; thence south thirty-eight degrees, west sixty-two perches to hickory; thence south sixty-three degrees, east sixty-one perches to a chestnut oak; thence by Thomas Johnston's land south twenty-six degrees, west seventy-four perches to a chestnut oak; thence south eighteen degrees, west thirty-six perches to a black oak; thence south eight degrees, west forty-four perches to an elm; thence south thirty-one degrees, west thirty-six perches to a spanish oak; thence south twelve degrees, west one hundred and fourteen perches to a post; thence by James Sterret's land north eighty-four degrees, west thirty-six perches to a white oak; thence north eight degrees, east sixty-four perches to a pine; thence north seventeen degrees, west sixty-three perches to a white oak; thence south twelve degrees, west fifty-four perches to a birch; thence by Joseph Brown's land north sixty-one degrees, west two hundred and forty-four perches to a black oak; thence north seventy-eight degrees, west thirty-one perches to a white oak; thence by Manor land north six degrees, east one hundred and thirty-eight perches to a white oak; thence north seventeen degrees, east one hundred and ninety perches to a chestnut; thence north twelve degrees, east one hundred and forty-two perches to a hemlock on the bank of said river; thence down the same, the several courses and distances thereof, seven hundred and thirty-seven perches to the place of beginning, containing

Ten Hundred and Eighty-Seven Acres and Sixty-Nine Perches,

(1087 a. 69 p.) and allowance of six per cent. being composed of three original surveys in the names respectively of Ann Brown, Mary Brown, and Elizabeth Brown.

Also, all that certain tract of land, with the large frame mansion house, seventy tenement houses, barns, forge, furnace, grist mill, brick store room, dwellings and other buildings and improvements thereon erected, composed of twenty several tracts of land, described together as one tract, as follows, to wit: Situate in the townships of Porter and West, in the county and State aforesaid, beginning at a white oak on the bank of the Little Juniata river, thence by a survey in the name of William Eakins south seventy-nine degrees, west thirty-seven perches to a black oak; thence south thirty-eight degrees, west sixty-two perches to hickory; thence south sixty-three degrees, east sixty-one perches to a chestnut oak; thence by Thomas Johnston's land south twenty-six degrees, west seventy-four perches to a chestnut oak; thence south eighteen degrees, west thirty-six perches to a black oak; thence south eight degrees, west forty-four perches to an elm; thence south thirty-one degrees, west thirty-six perches to a spanish oak; thence south twelve degrees, west one hundred and fourteen perches to a post; thence by James Sterret's land north eighty-four degrees, west thirty-six perches to a white oak; thence north eight degrees, east sixty-four perches to a pine; thence north seventeen degrees, west sixty-three perches to a white oak; thence south twelve degrees, west fifty-four perches to a birch; thence by Joseph Brown's land north sixty-one degrees, west two hundred and forty-four perches to a black oak; thence north seventy-eight degrees, west thirty-one perches to a white oak; thence by Manor land north six degrees, east one hundred and thirty-eight perches to a white oak; thence north seventeen degrees, east one hundred and ninety perches to a chestnut; thence north twelve degrees, east one hundred and forty-two perches to a hemlock on the bank of said river; thence down the same, the several courses and distances thereof, seven hundred and thirty-seven perches to the place of beginning, containing

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The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Clay as Manure.

Clay constitutes a large part of our tillage land, and it contains matter of the highest importance. But this matter is locked up, so that clay as we find it, particularly in its original or raw state, is of little value to the farmer, generally a thing not desired. Yet, as we said, it contains very valuable properties, and many of them, principally of alkalies, such as potash, lime magnesia, etc. These let loose and brought to a state fit for the use of plants, will afford a large fund of most useful mineral manure.

But how is that to be obtained? Exposed to the elements, sun, rain, frost, etc., a slow change will take place, and the benefit will be marked at once, but not strongly; the chemical effect is slow but continuous if left to the influence of the weather; hence clay soil is said to be a lasting soil, as it is constantly giving up its manurial properties, for the benefit of the plant.—But there are other properties among which are its mechanical effect, giving texture to the soil, and its absorptive principle, which is very great when in highly pulverulent condition, attracting moisture and the various gasses and holding them, thus adding to its fertility.

The *general* object, therefore, in the treatment of clay, must be to acrate and expose to the elements, particularly the frost, and prevent packing while working it, that is, not working it when wet.

To get an *immediate* effect, without waiting for the action of elements resort is sometimes had to burning. This liberates the valuable manurial elements without expelling or evaporating them. Sufficient experiment has been made to decide that in some cases it is profitable to treat clay in this way. It supplies the necessary mineral or inorganic matter largely. Much is to be done yet with our clay soil to render it highly effective and useful.

PASTRY FOR PIES AND TARTS.—Take three cups of sifted flour, one tablespoonful of white sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one cup of lard, and half a cup of cold water; stir with a spoon and roll out for your pies. This is for three pies, and you can enlarge it as you wish. Do not put your hands to it nor roll it except to spread it out thin, if you wish it short and crispy, and not flaky and tough.

Miscellaneous.

100,000

ENVELOPES

JUST RECEIVED

AT JOURNAL STATIONERY STORE.

Also,

BLANK BOOKS, all kinds,

ENVELOPES, every description.

Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

SOMETHING NEW.

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERY.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Here is the place to buy your BREAD, CAKES and GROCERIES, and to get the worth of your money. Fruit, fresh and canned, the best COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, CHEESE. CENTENNIAL SAUCE, CENTENNIAL CELERY SALT, CONFECTIONARIES BEST QUALITY, JELLIES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Wheat, Bran and Rye Bread, baked daily, Cakes for parties, baked to order. All orders will be delivered if required. Give us a call.

july29-6mos.] WILLIAM SMITH.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY

Will resume work on September 2d, 1874. Students are prepared for College, Business or Teaching. Winter term opens on Monday, January 5th, 1875.

For particulars write to

R. S. KUHN,

July29,1874r1yr.] Shade Gap, Pa.

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY
WITH
GEYER & CARPENTER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF,
AND
SMOKERS' ARTICLES,
No. 7 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.
J. H. GEYER,
H. C. CARPENTER. [may13,1874-1yr.

EYE CUPS.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.

Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Eye Cups restore impaired vision, cures near sightedness, sometimes blindness, and many other diseases of the EYE. Furnished by

REV. S. A. CREVELING,
M'Veytown, Mifflin county, Pa.

Sole agent for Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Juniata counties. June24-6mos.

LEWIS RICHTER,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

in old JOURNAL building, Fifth street, Huntingdon, Pa. Good fits guaranteed in all cases. Aug.12-1yr.

MARBLEHEAD WOOLEN FACTORY.

NEAR M'ELEVY'S FORT,

Huntingdon county, Pa.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he manufactures

BLANKETS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS,

Jeans, Flannels and Stocking and other Yarns, and everything usually manufactured in a Country Factory, which he will exchange for Wool or Cash, at fair prices.

Aug.19,'74-1yr. B. A. GIBBONEY.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER.

UNCLE, MY CHRISTMAS GIFT!

HOLIDAY GOODS
—FOR—
HOLIDAY PRESENTS

THE
"JOURNAL" STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Here you can get the finest Papetries ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of

PIRIE'S—{ Alexandria Repp, Ditto Wove, New Style Square Repp, }—ALL TINTS

Pirie's Octavo Note, with Baronial Envelopes to match.
Pirie's Victoria Court Paper—finest manufactured—$2.50 per Box.
French Court Paper—Alexandria style— — 2.00 "
Cambridge Papetries, — — — 1.50 "
Brighton " — — — 1.00 "

INITIAL PAPERS!

Cleopatra Court Papetrie, 45 cents per Box.
Diamond Court " 45 " "
Irving Initial, 30 " "
St. James, 40 " "
Pacific 40 " "

☞ EMBLEM PAPETRIES, 25 CENTS PER BOX. ☜
☞ NOVELTY (Legal Fold), 35 CENTS PER BOX. ☜

Linear Papetries, of all Tints and Prices, with Envelopes to match.
Harvard Papetries, 40 cents per Box; Yale Papetries, 40 cents per Box.
Princess Linear, White, 30 cents a Box.

ANTIQUE, QUADRILLE, ONION, LADIES' OCTAVO, COMMERCIAL NOTE,

☞ At prices ranging from 8 cents per quire to 35 cents. ☜

In addition, we have all kinds of

WRITING, BILL, SERMON,

and, in fact, almost every kind of paper in use.

FOR CHILDREN:

BIJON AND LITTLE PRINCESS PAPETRIES,

HANDSOMELY DONE UP IN

CHROMO BOXES.

These are the most handsome papetries known for children.

PICTURES! PICTURES!

A large assortment of

Imported ENGRAVINGS, For the Holidays. — All kinds of CHROMOS, In great profusion.

Come and see them.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

PLAIN AND REPP

VISITING CARDS,

Put up in handsome cases. Neatly printed to order.

These are very fashionable, and no more handsome or acceptable present could be made to a young lady.

STRAW FOR FRAMES.

ASSORTED COLORS. VERY PRETTY.

POCKET BOOKS!

A large and complete assortment. No charge for showing them.

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Size, 7 X 11 inches. An extremely handsome gift for a girl or boy.

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AND
LITERARY PAPERS!

You can make no more acceptable gift than a good magazine or paper. Leave your orders.

EVERYTHING IN THE STATIONERY LINE!

☞ REMEMBER! ☜
☞ THE JOURNAL STORE, ☜
☞ Opposite the Post Office, is the place ☜
☞ TO GET THE MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS! ☜

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE FURNITURE

THE largest, best selected and cheapest stock of FURNITURE, ever offered to the people of Huntingdon county, at

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, PENN Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have a large stock of the Spring trade *bought for cash*, at panic prices, which consists in part of

Parlor Suits,
Walnut Chamber Suits,
Dressing Case Suits,
Cottage Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Single & Double Enclosed Washstands,
Thirty Styles of Rocking Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Chairs,
Corner Cupboards, Sinks,
Doughtrays, Extension Tables,
Dining & Breakfast Tables,
Picture Frames,
Mouldings,
Mirrors,
Mattresses,
&c., &c., &c.,

and a general variety of everything in our line.

We defy competition in style, quality, quantity and price. We buy for CASH, and can successfully compete with city prices.

Give us a call and examine our styles and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 18, 1874-3mos.

STEAM ENGINE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORY.

No. 1004, Washington Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

Manufactures and furnishes Machinery for all kinds of machine work.

Special attention given to fitting up a cheap class of Machinery, designed for small manufacturers. Second-hand Engines and Machinery at low prices. Drawings for Machinery and Patterns for castings made to order.

ENGINES and MACHINERY set up, and CYLINDERS bored out without moving from bed, in any part of the country.

Agent for Kreider, Zindgraff & Co., Millwrights and Machinests, who build and completely furnish mills of every kind. Employing mechanics who thoroughly understand their trade, satisfactory work will always be produced.

A Blanchard Spoke Lathe for sale at a very low price.

April22-tf.

HUEY & CHRIST,

SUCCESSORS TO KRYDER & CO.

To those interested in the purchase of a strictly

PURE RYE WHISKY,

for medical purposes we offer

BAILEY'S PURE RYE,

price $2 to $6 per gallon, and will ship in packages to suit purchasers.

We also handle largely a

COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY,

price from $1.50 to $1.75.

We import

FINE WINES, BRANDIES AND GIN,

and also manufacturers of

DR. STEVER'S

TONIC HERB BITTERS.

Send for Price List.

HUEY & CHRIST,
121 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
June24,1874-1yr.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION
AT THE
WEST HUNTINGDON BAZAR,
Corner of Ninth and Washington Streets.

This establishment has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY,

and all articles usually found in a first-class store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.

Don't forget the place, corner Ninth and Washington streets, West Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. JOHNSTON & CO.

Oct.15,1873.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes. Aug.20,1873.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

PURELY VEGETABE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubuecular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is affected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by JOHN REED & SONS.
Oct.8,1873.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of western iron bound at 98½c.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Ready-made Clothing.

OLD BLOAD TOP CORNER
COMES TO THE RESCUE!
CLOTHING FOR THE MILLON!
FOSTER & CARMON,

On Allegheny Street, two doors East of Union Depot,

Have just received one of the largest assortments of Clothing ever brought to Huntingdon. Their stock consists of all the

NEW STYLES of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,

Gentleman's FURNISHING Goods,

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND SATCHELS,

And everything pertaining to Clothing Business. They sell everything RY LOW FOR CASH. Give them a call, and ascertain for yourself. May20-6mos.

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT

H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,) Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard, At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale, At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

CELEBRATED

GOLDEN-TONGUE PARLOR ORGAN

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY EMINENT MUSICIANS AND DISTINGUISHED MEN OF HONOR TO BE THE LEADING INSTRUMENT NOW IN USE
—THEY SAY—

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Needham & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct. 5,* 1872.

Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Herdy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.

JOHN SINEY.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability to be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to any in want of a first-class parlor organ.

PROF. O. H. UNGER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* Having had one of your Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, for six months past, I thought before recommending it, to give it a fair, square trial, and am happy to testify that it surpassed all that has been said or advertised about it. I have had Professors of music, and celebrated organists come and try it, and one and all say that it is one of the sweetest and best toned instruments in the market. It has taken the shine out of all others around here. I am perfectly satisfied with it. You may publish this if you see fit, as my organ can be tried by any one wishing to do so, in proof of what I say.

A. S. R. RICHARDS,
Late of the Tumaqua Courier, now at New Bethlehem, Pa.]

BEATTY & PLOTTS Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are instruments that are winning for themselves a good reputation far and wide. The career of the firm is full of interest and shows what close application to one branch of business will do. Their energy, zeal and unyielding determination have enabled them to win.—*Washington (N. J.) Star, March 27,* 1874.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS parlor organs are highly praised by good judges, for their sweetness of tone.—*Pittston (Pa.) Comet Oct.* 4, 1873.

Lawry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

I have had BEATTY & PLOTTS' Organ since August 14th, 1872; it gives the highest satisfation, and has proved all that it was recommended by the proprietors.

JOB HENRY.

The BEATTY & PLOTTS' celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are pronounced unsurpassed by any now before the musical world, by all who have had the pleasure to examine them. Testimony from all parts of the country speaks in favor of them, going to show their superiority over all others.—*Ashland, Pa., Bulletin, Dec.* 6, 1873.

Lawry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

Beatty & Plotts' Parlor Organ, of N. J., seem to give full satisfaction to all purposes all over; and I must say by the experience I have of one of these organs—which I have had in my possession for nearly two years, and is in excellent condition—I would advise all who wish to get a good and substantial parlor organ to see the above named party, before buying anywhere else.

DAVID SCHEIRER,
Music Teache

Slatington, Pa., Feb. 6, 1874.

BEATTY & PLOTTS' Parlor Organ I like better than the Standard, and gives better satisfaction, as I find by experience in my profession.

PROF. FRANK MAYER.

Tumaqua, Pa., Dec. 16, 1873.

Those desiring a beautiful ornament for their homes, as well as an instrument of unsurpassed musical excellence will find it in the Beatty & Plotts Golden Tongue Parlor Organ. It gives entire satisfaction, and, in fact, is the leading instrument of the day.

JULIA C. WHITENIGHT, Organist.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS, of Washington, New Jersey, are happy. They live in an atmosphere of music. Music soft and sweet, music strong and warlike, the shrill notes of the warrior, or the lute-like tones of love are thrilling and ever sounding in their establishment, and their famous Golden Tongue Organs are a household necessity all over.—*Tumaqua (Pa.) Courier, March* 28, 1874.

PARLOR ORGAN.—We call attention to the advertisement of Beatty & Plotts, manufacturers of Parlor Organs, in another part of this paper. These organs are fast superseding all others on account of their good qualities. A number of these instruments have been sold in this county, which give general satisfaction. These instruments are highly recommended by the best musicians in the country.—*Sunbury American.*

St. Clair, Pa., April 7, 1874.

TO DANIEL F. BEATTY:—I have received my organ all right. It pleases me very much. I never played an organ that gives me better satisfaction, the case looks splendid. I have a friend waiting for one. Please send me another No. 60 at once for him. He advocates your organs above all others. Enclosed please find check.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILLS.

Address BEATTY & PLOTTS,
Washington, New Jersey.
April29,1874-2yrs.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP,

Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the PUMP, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Pa. April29,'74-8mos.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE for all kinds of printing.

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 9, 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.20 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.26 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.15 and 10.25 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.30, 7.40 a. m. and 10.25 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL 4.25, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Canandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS 10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS 1.20 p. m., to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE 5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD:

FAST LINE 3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM 6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL 3.35 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS 11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains north leave daily except Sunday.

For further information, tickets and baggage checks, apply at the ticket office in the Pennsylvania Depot, Harrisburg.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Pass Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD							EASTWARD		
MAIL	PITTSBURG EXPRESS	PASSENGER WAY	PACIFIC EXPRESS	STATIONS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	ATLANTIC EXPRESS
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
5 02	.....	11 55	7 6	N. Hamilton	8 27	5 11	.....
5 09	.....	11 42	7 1	Mt. Union	8 20	5 05	7 54
5 17	.....	11 49	.....	Mapleton	8 13	4 56	.....
5 26	.....	11 57	.....	Mill Creek	8 05	4 49	.....
5 40	2 59	12 10	7 3	Huntingdon	7 52	4 35	7 39
6 00	.....	12 31	7 5	Petersburg	7 36	4 20	.....
6 90	.....	12 41	.....	Barree	7 27	4 11	.....
6 17	.....	12 50	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 23	4 05	.....
6 31	.....	1 05	.....	Birmingham	7 12	3 52	.....
6 39	3 20	1 13	24	Tyrone	7 04	3 45	6 45
6 51	.....	1 26	.....	Tipton	6 56	3 36	.....
6 57	.....	1 32	.....	Fostoria	6 50	3 30	.....
7 02	.....	1 38	8 42	Bell's Mills	6 47	3 26	6 30
7 40	3 55	2 20	9 20	Altoona	6 30	3 10	6 15
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.55, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 12.25 a m.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 10.58 p, m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.35 a m.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jauy,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Miscellaneous.

THE
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
REPRINTED BY
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
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These periodicals constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism. The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in masterly articles written by men who have special knowledge of the matters treated. The American Publishers urge upon all intelligent readers in this country a liberal support of the Reprints which they have so long and so cheaply furnished, feeling sure that no expenditure for literary matter will yield so rich a return as that required for a subscription to these the LEADING PERIODICALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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Feb.18,1874-1yr.

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Of every grade and quality,

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J. R. DURBORROW & CO.'S.,

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Our stock of papers consist of Flat-caps, Folio Post, Demy, Letter and all the best qualities of

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Boots, Shoes and Leather.

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Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

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Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, 71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, 71.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, 71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son.)

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VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
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OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Dragget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will save money and be better suited by going to the regular Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original
HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

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Feb.14,1872.

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WINE AND IRON BITTERS!
FOR THE CURE OF
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Diseases,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
GENERAL PROSTRATION,
AS A MORNING APPETIZER,
THEY HAVE NO RIVAL.

It absolutely purifies the blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the blood. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It improves the appetite, and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c.

CALDWELL'S MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID,

An internal and external remedy.

CALDWELL'S
LILY BALM
For beautifying the
COMPLEXION,
REMOVING
FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS,
SUNBURN,
ROUGHNESS, TAN, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish, and impart softness, transparency, a roseate tinge and a pearl like lustre to the complexion.—It contains no poison. It is the best and cheapest Toilet article ever offered to the public. Full directions on the label of each bottle. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
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TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

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Aug.20,'73to July4,'76.] 924 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!

BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 501 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
CARPETS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

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FOR
NEW GOODS.

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THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

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CALL AND SEE.

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Jan. 4, 71.

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I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
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Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

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DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

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GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE.

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 28, 71.

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BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. COMBS.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Washes and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Oct.1,1873-1y.

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Planing Mills.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

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NEW PLANING MILL.

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